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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 50 December 15, 1962 Section 1 — News

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The Big Breach: Last week, JFK "permitted" some intimate friends of his in the press to breach the "paper curtain" of government-managed news to such an extent that most of the working newspapermen in the Capital came to one explosive conclusion: The President intends to get rid of Adlai Stevenson.

Indeed, some observers go so far as to predict a "musical chairs" shift in the JFK top team—the biggest shake-up, if it occurs, since Kennedy came to the White House. Adlai would be kicked upstairs somewhere; Secretary of State Dean Rusk might take Adlai's job in the UN; Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon could become Secretary of State—or some comparable format.

All this talk springs from the Stewart Alsop-Charles Bartlett piece, "The White House and the Cuban Crisis," in the December 8 *Saturday Evening Post.* In that article the authors pictured Adlai as advocating (although unsuccessfully) an appease-Khrushchev-and-Castro policy in the top-level huddles of Kennedy and his aides over the Cuban crisis late in October. At one point, say the authors, Adlai wanted to trade US bases in Turkey, Italy and Great Britain for the Russian bases in Cuba. JFK overruled him, and Adlai yielded.

Of course, much of this historical revelation came as little surprise to most of the press who know that Adlai has played a similarly crucial appeasing role from the Bay of Pigs fiasco down to the present. (See other news on Stevenson, page 965.)

What raised press eyebrows was that the *Post* piece bore the earmarks of having been cleared by Kennedy himself. The Washington press corps notes such circumstantial evidence as JFK's close friendship with the authors, but, more importantly, there is the clincher: The second author, Charles Bartlett, was the man who (in his column) broke the news that Kennedy was going to ease Chester Bowles from his position of prominence in 1961; and JFK did. This time Bartlett got the "go-ahead" signal from JFK to "give Adlai the business." Of this the press (whether they write it or not) are positive.

Actually, press observers agree, all this was really not the Big Breach, but a little breach which could become a great schism in the Democratic party if Kennedy doesn't handle it right. What these observers mean is that the move to replace Adlai at the UN is unhappy news for the whole left wing in JFK's Administration; without the Stevensonites Kennedy could not have won nomination and election in 1960. And a real Big Breach would mean such a split in the Democratic party that JFK's chances of re-election in '64 would be endangered.

It is expected, however, that JFK will strive to handle Adlai's retirement from the UN with such care as to prevent serious consequences—creation of another job, kicking him upstairs, etc. Various alternatives loom. But that the President now deems it possible and politically practicable to get rid of Adlai seems clear: significantly it came shortly after the death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, long-time friend and protector of Adlai and a potent leader of the party's left wing. Also, Kennedy surely noted that Senator Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) won handily for re-election, garnering the votes of Adlai's supporters.

Does this episode foreshadow the lifting of the "paper curtain" of press censorship? Some of the press (note Stewart Alsop's brother Joseph) think it will. Others, more realistic, say no and feel it was simply an ad hoc press maneuver by JFK which actually strengthens the picture of "managed news."

Does "L'Affaire Bartlett" signify that the "hard-liners"—the advocates of a tough line against Khrushchev and Castro—will control Kennedy's policy? Again, realistic observers think not. For the so-called "hardliners" may now ease off a bit in standing up to Khrushchev to placate the disappointed followers of Adlai. Indeed, some in the Capital believe the whole episode was designed as a safety valve to calm the real hardliners in State (there are some left) and in the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As a matter of fact, a number of newsmen believe that this apparent safety valve and anti-appeasement move may have been calculated by the men around Kennedy to head off a possible drastic congressional investigation of the Administration's handling of the whole Cuban affair. One committee is known to be considering this idea.

Such a probe would seek to fix the responsibility for Kennedy's failure to act promptly on reports

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of the missile buildup in Cuba, and the upshot might be disclosures which the whole Kennedy entourage—hardliners and those soft-on communism —want to obscure. For many in the press believe that Kennedy only acted (and then haltingly) after he learned during his campaign tours that his do-nothing policy on Cuba had so ired the voters that his party might show big losses in the November elections. Note also last week's indignant attack on JFK's Cuban policy by the powerful Senator Richard Russell (D.-Ga.).

Goldwater and '64: Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) last week gave the first words of encouragement to those who feel he might be willing to run for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1964 by telling a reporter, "I still plan to run for the Senate two years from now, but things change and it is too early to be absolutely certain."

His statement was made in response to a query about a secret meeting in Chicago on Sunday, December 2, at which 40 GOP conservatives discussed Presidential prospects.

Goldwater said he had not been told in advance of the meeting and he had no comment to make about its activities. The meeting was strictly informal. No organization was set up. No one was authorized to speak in the name of the group. Any one of the participants talking about it afterwards would be speaking strictly as an individual. The general intention was merely to talk over what each might do to see that conservative candidates and conservative points of view be given a fair chance at the GOP convention in 1964.

All of the prominently-mentioned Republican possibilities were discussed; the general consensus was that Goldwater would be the logical conservative standard-bearer.

Also considered was the problem of raising money. Rockefeller's resources are so vast that it was agreed an opposing candidate would require campaign finances totaling $3 million dollars. Those present said they could assure a beginning fund of $250,000 and expressed belief the remainder could be raised, though with some difficulty because of the pressures both the Rockefeller financial and political interests and the Kennedy Administration can exercise.

The 40 persons came mostly from the Midwest, Far West and South. New Yorker Clifford White, a former college professor, acted as unofficial chairman. While there was general agreement that Rockefeller might be a better vote-getter in New York, New Jersey and New England, the Southerners were unanimously of the opinion that Rockefeller would lose every Southern State and others were generally in agreement that he would lose most of the Midwestern and Western states. "Rockefeller would certainly be the easiest man for Kennedy to beat" was a common opinion. The basis for that statement was that Republican enthusiasm would evaporate and the offsetting liberal vote Rocky could take away from Kennedy would be so small that some of those present said a Rockefeller-Kennedy battle would result in the worst Republican defeat since 1936.

Many of those present said Goldwater, on the other hand, could be a winner. It was emphasized that the Arizona Senator, by his forthright appeal to conservatives and his consistent opposition to New Frontier big spending programs, would attract enthusiastic support and build up a task force of several million workers.

Censorship: The official news blackout in Washington has finally triggered a sharp reaction from Representative John E. Moss (D.-Calif.), who made it his chief concern to attack any censoring of news during the Eisenhower years.

While Moss—head of the special Government Information Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee—is a down-the-line New Frontiersman, even he couldn't continue to remain silent, and last week unleashed this vigorous blast at the Administration's news policies:

"We have in the past few weeks experienced a degree of government news management which is unique in peacetime . . . Now important news events . . . are under firm Presidential control."

Moss scored the iron curtain which descended over news during the Cuban imbroglio. In addition, he sharply criticized the "complete blackout" of news on Soviet satellite tests and the secrecy shroud over our nuclear testing program.

While the liberal newspapers largely ignore the press censorship at home—preferring to blister West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer for his alleged unfair crackdown on *Der Spiegel*—reports from abroad indicate there is generally a free flow of news from the capitals of Western Europe. The foreign correspondent for the Washington *Evening Star*, Constantine Brown, wrote last week: "Europe offers a wide field for news gathering. The flow of information is not bottled up at the source, nor are there restrictions in conversations with top officials . . ."

• Yet another example of Administration attempts to suppress news came late in the week when White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger called "totally and absolutely without foundation" a Scripps-Howard newspaper report that Soviet reconnaissance planes have been flying over Georgia, South Carolina and other areas in the Southeastern United States.

In Washington, Walker Stone, the highly respected veteran Editor-in-Chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, said:

"It really doesn't matter how monotonously the Defense Department denies the story. All that matters is whether it is true. The article of which Mr. Salinger complains was written by two responsible reporters of more experience and better judgment than Mr. Salinger can claim.

"Their sources of information were men high in the Kennedy Administration and its military establishment."

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Labor Front: Kennedy's Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, is turning out to be more pro-union than his predecessor, Arthur Goldberg, the former union lawyer now on the Supreme Court. Last week in San Francisco, Wirtz continued indirectly to threaten Lockheed Aircraft with government reprisals unless Lockheed knuckles under to union and government demands to hold an election on the union shop.

The Secretary of Labor blamed Lockheed for "extraordinary intransigence" in not agreeing to submit the issue to a workers' vote. "To decide the issue by a majority, or, as in this case, by a two-thirds vote, satisfies every principle of democracy with which I am familiar," Wirtz contended.

Wirtz, however, did not mention that it is not a two-thirds vote of all the workers that would decide the issue, but just two-thirds of those who vote. Also, many non-union workers are asking, what sort of "democracy" is it if a majority, no matter how heavy the percentage, can compel the minority to belong to a union?

Raymond Moley plainly stated one reason why many workers actually are grateful to Lockheed for holding out against any vote that might result in their being forced to pay union dues. Said Moley: "One of the major reasons why non-union members do not want to make contributions—in this case, an estimated $1 million a year—is that union funds in these cases are used in political campaigns."

Why, however, the continued threats against Lockheed? Political experts contend the Administration is particularly miffed at Lockheed because it has forced the President to use the Taft-Hartley machinery, an anathema to the unions. The President and his Secretary of Labor, it is noted, have assiduously avoided invoking Taft-Hartley in a considerable number of union disputes.

Cuba: While official propaganda leaks in Washington last week indicated only Adlai Stevenson—of all the Kennedy advisers—was "soft on Castro," the hard news told another story.

From Key West, Florida, came a UPI report that federal officers had swooped down on a 13-man invasion team which was preparing to launch an immediate guerrilla attack against Castro. The members of the team—a Cuban, a Canadian and 11 Americans—were hailed before US Commissioner William V. Albery and turned over to a federal court for trial on charges of violating US neutrality laws.

Thus, while Khrushchev has refused to pressure Castro into allowing on-site inspection of Soviet missile bases in Cuba, Kennedy is carrying out his "non-invasion" pledge to a frightening extreme by cracking down on a small guerrilla band which would amount to nothing more than a pinprick in Castro's side.

The startling news from Miami only tended to confirm the fears of many Latin Americans that the US has abandoned any plans for dealing with Castro and hopes to live with him in a "peaceful co-existence" arrangement.

De Gaulle: According to a HUMAN EVENTS correspondent in Paris, de Gaulle has evidence that the US intervened in the recent French elections in an effort to defeat Gaullist party candidates. This evidence reportedly shows that American trade unions sent no less than $3 million to the French Socialists, who made common cause with the Communists to defeat Gaullist candidates. De Gaulle, aware of the close connection between President Kennedy and the American labor bosses, believes that this campaign gift to the Socialists was made at the instance of the White House. Additionally, the French President knows that the British government and British trade unions worked against him in the elections in a similar fashion.

The HUMAN EVENTS correspondent reports that, consequently, de Gaulle has determined to keep Britain out of the European Common Market and political federation. He considers Britain a "trouble maker" on the Continent, dedicated to breaking up—with US help and inspiration—the close alliance between France and Germany; he's also well aware of the inspired policy in the British and American press to play up the political difficulties which he and Chancellor Adenauer occasionally encounter. When Macmillan visits de Gaulle, he will probably be given this view from the French President.

Certainly, it is said, de Gaulle will toss the following to the British premier: "Instead of trying to get into the Common Market, why don't you try to get into a political and economic union with the U. S. A.?" De Gaulle is fond of this query. As a matter of fact—the HUMAN EVENTS correspondent continues—de Gaulle sold it to Adenauer. And the latter reportedly put it up to President Kennedy during their recent talks in Washington.

Backdoor Spending: Representative Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.) says there are plans underway to "revitalize" the bi-partisan anti-backdoor-spending House group which he organized in 1960 to prevent bypassing of the normal appropriations process.

Pelly's informal committee, which had 150 members in the last Congress, pressed for a House rule which would require all federal spending to be approved by the House Appropriations Committee. Currently, the Administration can and often does bypass congressional committees on appropriations by borrowing funds from the Treasury (the "backdoor spending" procedure).

THE REV. GLEN D. GOLIKE, First Baptist Church, Ducor, California: "HUMAN EVENTS is the best informative source I have ever seen. I pass each issue on to someone else."

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If conservatives can keep the House Rules Committee from being re-packed in the up-coming session, the outlook for Pelly's plan to block backdoor financing should be greatly enhanced. "Two years ago," said Pelly, "when the membership of the House Committee on Rules was increased from 12 to 15, a resolution to terminate backdoor spending failed to be reported favorably by one vote." Thus the packing in the last Congress stopped the measure from going to the House floor.

Pelly, himself, expects that an unpacked Rules Committee would approve an anti-backdoor-spending measure.

Warns the Congressman, "Congress must re-establish its Constitutional system of controlled appropriations and thereby exercise restraint and careful scrutiny over all spending in order to keep federal dollar outgo in line with tax revenue."

New Economic Adviser: Another "textbook" economist—John Prior Lewis of Indiana University—has been chosen by Kennedy to serve on the President's three-man Council of Economic Advisers, now headed by Walter W. Heller. Lewis, who absorbed a good deal of his economic philosophy at Harvard, replaces Kermit Gordon, selected as the new Budget Bureau Director by the President.

Fiscal conservatives can hardly be anything but alarmed at Lewis' admitted Keynesian views. Despite two enormous government deficits in as many Kennedy years, with a third coming up, Lewis nonchalantly declares there is "too much of an inflation phobia."

Lewis' thinking has undoubtedly been carefully molded by left-wing economist Leon H. Keyserling. From 1950 until the end of 1952 he served as an assistant to Keyserling when the latter was chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under Truman. Keyserling—whose views have guided such organizations as the Americans for Democratic Action—vigorously endorsed the government's deliberately inflationary policy in 1950 and 1951, enthusiastically supporting the Administration's program of "persuading" the Federal Reserve System to underwrite Treasury bonds, an act which gave the Truman Treasury a virtual blank check to print money.

This policy proved so disastrous that even Truman had to junk it by March, 1951.

Lewis' mentor, however, continues to support inflation. Keyserling, who just this September wrote that the "key" to full employment is to "lift wages, enlarge public programs [by $3 billion a year] and reduce taxes," stated last week:

"If I had had to pick the man, I could not have found a better one than Lewis."

Capitol Camera: House Minority Leader Charles Halleck has told friends privately that he will fight tooth-and-nail any attempts by the Administration and the Democratic party to re-pack the Rules Committee. Halleck, so informants say, feels the GOP has a better chance this time than two years ago to block any packing scheme since 30 of the 31 new Republicans elected are considered to be in the conservative camp.

• *The Alsop-Bartlett article, while attempting to grease the skids for Stevenson, had a slightly important secondary purpose, say old Capitol Hill hands. In good Madison Avenue style, the article slicks up the "tough" image of men surrounding Kennedy (including Schlesinger and Sorensen), conveys the impression that heretofore "soft" advisers—except Stevenson—have been infused with a new hardness and that the President won't listen to appeasement talk. But will this wash with the public? If the President is not listening to his "soft" advisers, then why did he offer Khrushchev—on behalf of the US and Latin America—a no-invasion pledge? And why, assuming the article is not a snow job, is this no-invasion pledge—and the circumstances surrounding its issuance—conspicuously not mentioned by these crack reporters?*

• House members are beginning to feel it will be more necessary than ever to re-establish the House Select Committee on Export Control which last year spotlighted—and thus impeded—Administration maneuverings to expand trade with Communist countries. The White House has already indicated it plans an all-out drive to get Congress to scrap restrictions on trade with Poland and Yugoslavia written into the Trade Expansion Act passed last session.

• *Republican James Martin, who came within 7,000 votes of upsetting veteran Senate Democrat Lister Hill in Alabama last month, made several pointed observations when he came to Washington recently. He told members of the press that* (1) *Rockefeller was too liberal to carry the South in a Presidential race "at the present time";* (2) *Rocky could probably never change his liberal views enough to suit Dixie—"can a zebra change stripes?" he cracked; and* (3) *Goldwater could, unquestionably, carry most of the South with him. Martin also stressed that he owed part of his success to the "very useful" help given to him by the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action. (ACA claims 74 per cent of the candidates it supported won office in the last campaign.)*

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

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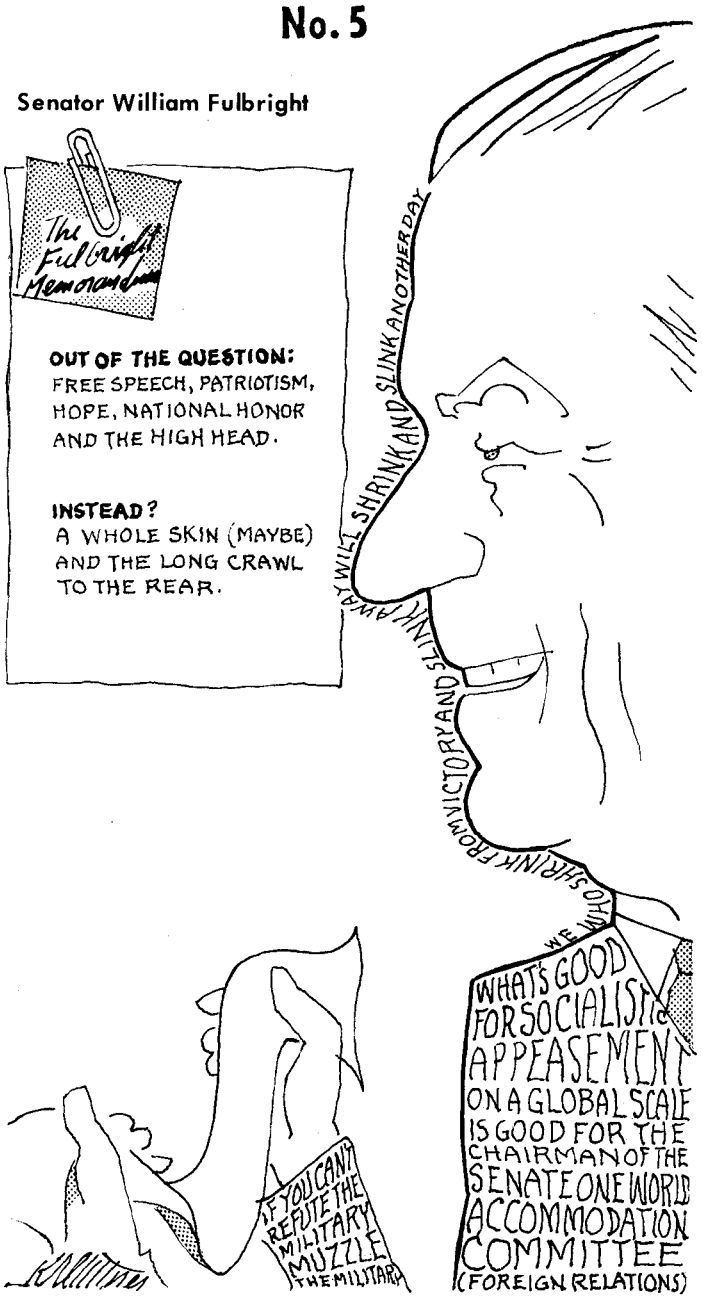
Profiles in Newfrontery

No. 5

Senator William Fulbright


The Fulbright Memorandum
OUT OF THE QUESTION:
FREE SPEECH, PATRIOTISM, HOPE, NATIONAL HONOR AND THE HIGH HEAD.
INSTEAD?
A WHOLE SKIN (MAYBE) AND THE LONG CRAWL TO THE REAR.
WE WILL SHRINK AND SLINK AWAY FROM VICTORY AND SLINK AND SHRINK ANOTHER DAY
WHAT'S GOOD FOR SOCIALISTIC APPEASEMENT ON A GLOBAL SCALE IS GOOD FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE ONE WORLD ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE (FOREIGN RELATIONS)
IF YOU CAN'T REFUTE THE MILITARY MUZZLE THE MILITARY

Boondoggling in Research

By LOU HINER, JR., in the Indianapolis *News*

Foreign aid officials recently turned deaf ears to a congressional plea for them to cancel a $1,400,000 research contract with a state-supported university.

Representative Porter Hardy (D.-Va.) described a contract with the University of Wisconsin to prepare a Latin American agricultural study as being so vague "you could drive a freight car through it."

He wondered if the Agency for International Development (AID) hadn't raced through the contract so it wouldn't have to return that sum of money to the Federal treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

Hardy accused AID of lax administration in not checking to see if such research hadn't already been done by other groups.

He then produced a four-page list of similar, already published studies analyzing land tenure and agrarian reform in Latin America.

Questions are mounting in congressional minds, such as Hardy's, as to whether the entire program of Federal research contracts and grants to institutions of higher learning should not be checked more closely.

PARTY DIFFERENCES—"You can't say the Democrats revel in these national emergencies, but they do seem more snugly at home in them than the Republicans." (Columnist Fletcher Knebel)

Mrs. FDR and Churchill

Columnist Drew Pearson, writing about the life and times of the late Eleanor Roosevelt on November 10, had this to say about Mrs. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, "one man she never liked": "She . . . didn't like the fact that he was constantly nagging the President [FDR] against the Soviet Union at a time when she felt we had a chance to start a new era of better understanding with the Soviet Union. Once, shortly after Churchill's Fulton, Missouri, speech [March 5, 1946] in which he threw down the gauntlet to the Soviet Union, she upbraided him for undoing the work of her husband."

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Mr. Khrushchev's Inconsistencies

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Ever since Karl Marx, Communists have found comfort in the litany that "capitalism is doomed because of its internal contradictions." Capitalism is, of course, the enemy which all Communists have set themselves to destroy. Premier Khrushchev has repeated over and over that this will be accomplished in fair economic competition, and in the end we will be "buried."

But somehow it isn't working out that way. The Soviet economy has become a sprawling, inefficient mess. What it has achieved could have been accomplished by any absolutist government. Marxism itself has not provided the key to solve any economic problem. It is simply a method of keeping one group of men on top of a society.

The evidence of the falsehoods and failures of the Marxian doctrine were before Khrushchev when he opened the meeting of the Communist party's central committee with a five and one-half-hour speech. As the principal beneficiary of the system in consolidating political power, Khrushchev was not tempted to attack the premises upon which communism is supposed to operate.

But he was forced to acknowledge that things were not good and that something should be done to improve them. So the party organization once again was to be reorganized. Managerial direction of industry and agriculture was to be split into separate channels.

These reforms were supposed to result "in the more efficient utilization of capital investments and production facilities, in producing the required range of goods, reducing their production costs, raising labor productivity, and improving the quality of output."

But the Kremlin boss was obliged to speculate on what would provide incentives in a Socialist system where profit is not permitted, except to the state. So, he suggested, why not borrow from the capitalist experience in order to increase farm and factory production? He said:

> There was a time—I mean the period of the personality cult—when the idea was sedulously fostered that everything that is ours is unreservedly ideal and everything foreign is unreservedly bad. But the times of the personality cult have passed. We should remember Lenin's injunction to be able, if necessary, to learn from the capitalists, to imitate the good and profitable they have.

It could be said that here was more than a hint that communism was doomed to perish of its internal contradictions. Yet the joke would be less than raucous if it were to develop that, by borrowing enough of the incentives which make the market economy work, the Communists should at last find themselves on the road to attainments which bear no relationship to the dogmas under which they profess to strive.

And it would be even less funny if a contrary result were to be realized in the United States by reason of abandoning the ideas which have suddenly become attractive to the Communists. The Washington theorists, with their "guidelines" for prices and wages, their notions that government is the engine for generating growth, and their predilection for centralized management, are headed in the same direction that now makes it imperative to try to take another tack in the Soviet Union.

It is a little like Lincoln's story of the drunken man who fought himself into his adversary's overcoat. We should certainly wind up wearing a shabby garment if we adopted what Khrushchev is trying to cast off.

God, Too?

"Who gave us this beautiful school?" the teacher asked as she classified a new pupil.

"President Kennedy," he replied.

"Who gave us our transcontinental roads?" she asked.

"President Kennedy," was the answer.

"Who makes the flowers grow and the rain to fall?" she continued.

"God," said the pupil.

At this point came a voice from the rear; "Throw that damn Republican out!"

—J. Hyde Sweet in Nebraska City, *News-Press.*

Psy-War Trips Nixon

By WALTER WINCHELL

Columnist Walter Winchell related this story about Richard M. Nixon's campaign troubles in a recent column:

NBC's John Chancellor calls it the story of "the small but unique burr under Richard Nixon's saddle" . . . His name is Richard Tuck, a Democrat, whose undercover work was to infiltrate Nixon camps—phoning Demos Nixon's next plans for attack . . . Tuck is a pro at this sort of thing. In the 1960 campaign he was employed by the Kennedys to tape Nixon's talks . . . They were shipped to Bobby and Jack who played them to get stuff for the debates that helped Kennedy win . . . Tuck was blamed for ordering Nixon's San Francisco bus driver to drive on—stranding Mrs. Nixon in the crowd . . . Reporters confirmed that Tuck stage-managed other embarrassments in Chinatown, Los Angeles . . . Before Nixon arrived, grinning youngsters passed out fresh, hot fortune cookies. They read: "Nixon for Mayor of Whittier" . . . Several angelic little Chinese tots greeted him with: "Welcome Nixon" placards. They also bore Chinese ideograph inscriptions which read: "What about the Howard Hughes loan?" . . . Tuck was such an expert "spy" and so affable, he was invited aboard the Nixon train—the enemy camp! . . . As psychological warfare, says Chancellor, "it was awesome."

Alexis de Tocqueville predicted over a century ago the characteristics of the welfare state which might arise in America: "The will of man is not shattered but softened, bent and guided; men are seldom forced by it to act, but they are constantly restrained from acting. Such a power does not destroy, but it prevents existence; it does not tyrannize, but it compresses, enervates, extinguishes and stupefies a people, till each nation is reduced to nothing better than a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd."

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Bigness

What of Government?

From the Omaha *World-Herald*

"There are some people, including people in government, who seem to feel that while growth is good, the bigness it inevitably leads to is bad."

Albert Nickerson, board chairman of the Socony Mobil Oil Company, made that observation at his company's annual meeting.

He went on to say that it seemed illogical to him to "think big" in terms of economic competition with the Russians, or space exploration, or the conquest of poverty and disease, while he was being urged to "think small" in terms of the business organizations that are the keystone of the economy.

This paradox bothers a lot of Americans.

As for business bigness, the nation long has accepted the notion that monopoly cannot be tolerated. But the Federal government has gone to such extremes of trust-busting that relatively small mergers are often prevented, and a giant, such as DuPont, has been forced to sell its stock in another giant, General Motors, simply because both are big.

Thus, bigness, in business and industry is broken up, and the government does the job so thoroughly that there is real concern about whether the pieces remaining are big enough to make the nation's economy operate as efficiently as it should.

But bigness in the Federal government is not being broken up nor is it being limited.

The *Christian Science Monitor* remarked recently:

> What concerns us is the built-in tendency of the Federal government to become a power system feeding on itself, if this tendency is not held in check.

To retain power, those who hold it rivet their attention on buying votes with government favors. With state and local authority eroded, with the people turning to the central government for grants and subsidies, it becomes easier for those who wield Federal power to buy votes. Thus the Federal government expands in both size and authority until it threatens to crush those whom it is supposed to serve.

What America needs is an effective control over the expansion of the government. That control can come only from the people. As long as people do not care, or do not care enough to restrain it, the government will continue to grow until control is no longer possible.

In a country where the sole employer is the state, opposition means death by slow starvation. The old principle: Who does not work shall not eat, has been replaced by a new one: Who does not obey shall not eat.

—Communist Leon Trotsky, 1937

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USSR Revives Trade-Marks

Peoria [Ill.] *Journal Star*

One of the latest curious twists in the Soviet Union, after years of putting out Communist "no-name" products, is the revival of the "trade-mark" system to improve the quality of products.

They have found that no amount of government inspection has really worked and have dredged up that old capitalist system of identification as a spur to better products.

"The trade-mark," says Soviet economist V. A. Nikiforov, "makes it possible for the consumer to select the goods which he likes. This forces other firms to improve the quality of their own product in harmony with the demands of the consumer. Thus the trade-mark promotes the drive for raising the quality of production."

The drive is on in Russia to get trade-marks.

This goes back, of course, to ancient times, when the maker was required to put his mark on his products—so he could be nailed if he did a poor job.

The Communist "brave new world" has discovered it can't get quality unless it dredges up this old practice.

Yet, curiously, here in the United States we currently have a big drive on by that great philosophical and humanitarian reformer, Estes Kefauver, to outlaw trade-marks in the drug industry, and reduce the vital area of the purchase of drugs to a "no-name" basis.

It is part of his guerrilla war against any form of production not operated by the government.

Maybe Estes isn't caught up on the latest Socialist methods!

Red Chinese Anti-Religious

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

The official policy of the Chinese Communists has been anti-religion, but especially anti-Catholic, ever since they seized power in 1949. Chinese Catholics were ordered to denounce their ties with the Vatican, accept the new doctrine based on Marxism and Leninism, and incorporate their activities into the general activities of the Red party.

Of the total of 3,000 foreign missionaries in mainland China 13 years ago—before that tragic takeover—only one remains. He is Bishop J. E. Walsh, an American, now serving a 20-year prison term on trumped-up espionage charges.

Three archbishops, 13 bishops and 3,500 priests and nuns are believed to have been murdered, jailed or sent to slave-labor camps. The Chinese Reds have confiscated three Catholic universities, 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages and 29 printing presses.

A Swiss student, Richard Gut, Jr., recently returned from a tour of Red China. He reported the "sad sight" of many empty churches. He said he saw one church building now being used as a storehouse, and another for "table tennis games."

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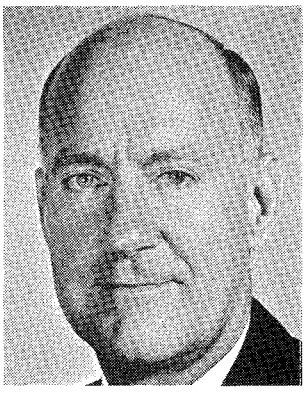
JFK's 1963 Welfare State Goals: *How You Can Help Defeat Them*



. . . *Medicare*

Hear Dr. Edward R. Annis, President-elect, American Medical Association, discuss:

"Medicare—Bad Medicine for Everyone"

The King-Anderson Bill was narrowly defeated, against massive New Frontier pressure this year. All resources of the Administration will be turned loose on winning this time.

. . . *Federal Control of Cities*

Representative Bruce Alger (Texas) will speak on:

"Free Urban Projects—
The Federal Government's Back Door Entrance to Your City Council"

Although the proposed Department of Urban Affairs has been shelved temporarily, almost limitless federal money is being offered cities for projects that should be none of the federal government's business. It is an opening wedge to White House control of city governments and a sure step toward the end of free elections.

. . . *Federal Aid to Education*

Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, President, Brigham Young University, will speak on:

"Federal Aid Means Federal Control of Education—
No Matter How You Get It"

JFK's aides are designing a completely new approach to federal aid to education. It is intended to hide the fact that control always follows federal grants, and to stimulate states and cities to demand aid for all facets of education.

Nearly two dozen speakers will be on the program to tell how they won, and show what you can do to defeat the New Frontier in '63 and help your community win for freedom in '64. Plan Now to Attend:

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SPECIAL ROOM RATES-HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special Human Events Conference rates.

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Section Three
December 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The Curious 'Reporting' of Howard K. Smith

When news commentator Howard K. Smith featured Alger Hiss on a program entitled "The Political Obituary of Richard M. Nixon" shortly after the elections, a large segment of the press roundly denounced the affair as being "tasteless." To be sure, Mr. Smith's lack of taste deserved condemnation, but all the talk about his taste tended to obscure the larger question of his ethics. One wonders about the character of a man who feels no compunction about providing a forum to a traitor. One wonders about the integrity of a man who sees no harm in airing the views of a perjurer who forfeited his right to be believed. And one wonders about the decency of a man so eager to dance upon the political grave of a distinguished American.

The activities of Howard K. Smith emphasize the fact that few American televiewers know much about the backgrounds and beliefs of the news commentators whose views fill the airwaves. Americans have a right—indeed, an intellectual obligation—to know as much about the beliefs of television commentators as possible. It is only when a commentator's viewpoint is well understood that a viewer can spot bias and distortion wherever it crops up.

Human Events has prepared this four-page section as an educational service to those who want to know more about Howard K. Smith's beliefs. We have selected articles about Smith's views; we have collected a series of Smith's own statements; and we have included editorials and letters which discuss the propriety of Smith's program on Richard M. Nixon. We hope that this material will provide televiewers with an insight into the workings of Mr. Smith's mind.

Alger Hiss: 'Convicted Perjurer'

By M. STANTON EVANS in the Indianapolis *News*

The case of Alger Hiss, in the legal sense, came to an end January 24, 1950.

On that day, Hiss was sentenced to five years in the Lewisburg Penitentiary. The charge: Two counts of perjury concerning his relationship with Jay Whittaker Chambers.

But while the Hiss case should have ended there, it did not. Partisans of the elegant former diplomat, who had loudly proclaimed his innocence, did not give up. They continued to wage a strenuous campaign to prove his innocence.

The campaign has included a number of books, one of which was written by Hiss himself, and elaborate efforts to show that the evidence corroborating Chambers' testimony was "forged." All of these efforts have failed—just as they failed during Hiss' trial in 1950.

The Hiss campaign, however, now has a new weapon at its disposal—a weapon which is proving its utility in the current dispute which has once more thrust Hiss' name into prominence. That weapon is the short memory of the public.

The American Broadcasting Company recently staged a television program on the political demise of Richard Nixon. Nixon, as a Congressman back in 1948, had been instrumental in bringing Hiss to justice. ABC invited Hiss to participate in a discussion of Nixon's defeat in the California gubernatorial election.

Owing to previous commitments, the ABC affiliate in this city did not show this program, so this writer, like other Indianapolis viewers, did not see it. The underlying significance of the episode, however, rests only partly in the content of the program. There is significance, as well, in the treatment Hiss receives in the various public media reporting the controversy.

The peculiar thing about the dispatches on the current dispute is that so few of them (there was a notable exception in an AP dispatch in the *News*) tell what Hiss did. Instead, they merely make the technical notation that he was a "convicted perjurer," and let it go at that.

Is that, after a congressional investigation, two trials and a ton of publicity, the significance of the Hiss case? That he was a "convicted perjurer"? If so—if that is what the American people have come to believe—then Hiss may have won after all.

Perjury is a crime, but it is a neutral sort of crime. Its gravity depends on the object of the perjury—on the things about which the perjurer has lied.

The thing about which Alger Hiss lied was that he had committed espionage against the United States, by copying State Department documents and turning them over to a Communist spy ring. He was not indicted for espionage for one simple reason: The statute of limitations on espionage had run out. So the grand jury did the next best thing, and indicted him for perjury.

This same man, Alger Hiss, was Secretary General of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. This same man sat with President Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference. This same man served as the ranking American diplomat in charge of United Nations affairs. This same man, in short, succeeded in penetrating to the highest councils of the American government, and it is uncertain to this day just how much damage he succeeded in doing there.

These facts, surely, are the significant ones about Alger Hiss—significant far beyond the bland technicality that he was a "convicted perjurer." They are significant not simply because they involve him, but because of what they tell us about the incredibly lax security procedures which then prevailed in the American government.

And they are significant most of all, perhaps, for the reflection they cast upon the mentality of those who, even now, are trying to drag Alger Hiss back to respectability.

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How Howard K. Smith Views the News

By CHESLY MANLY in the Chicago *Tribune*

Howard K. Smith, news analyst for the American Broadcasting Company, has defended, on the ground of objective reporting, his presentation of Alger Hiss on a television program entitled "The Political Obituary of Richard M. Nixon."

How objective is Smith's reporting on communism and the cold war? In his book, *The State of Europe,* published in 1949, his verdict is that "both sides [the United States and Russia] are to blame for our parlous condition." He says he could not "even establish one party as more guilty than the other."

This book was favorably reviewed by the Communist *Daily Worker,* and the Communist press has cited other examples of Smith's objectivity. For example, the *Daily People's World,* of April 26, 1948, said Smith "described the setup" for the Italian elections of that year in a broadcast (Columbia Broadcasting System) from Milan.

It quoted Smith:

"Suppose the access of both sides to the press had been equal. Suppose election funds had been approximately equal. Suppose the most powerful church and the most powerful and richest nation on earth had not intervened on one side. There is no doubt in anybody's mind here that . . . by free choice, the Italian people would have chosen communism. . . . "

The Communist newspaper said that Smith concluded:

"Our national resources are great, but not great enough to continually prop up governments that rule only for the propertied half of their people."

In its issue for October, 1947, a magazine called *Soviet Russia Today,* which was characterized by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as "Communist controlled," said Smith spent a week touring Hungary, two weeks before the elections (August 31, 1947), and reported:

"I had expected to see a country shaken by a reign of terror after the Nagy resignation. In fact, in connection with the Nagy incident, the total number of people arrested by the police was three. I sought for every indication that the affair had converted Hungary into a police state . . . that civil liberties are being curtailed. I could find no solid indications."

The Nagy referred to was Ferenc, not Imre, who was seized by the Russians in the revolt of 1956 and executed in 1958. Premier Ferenc Nagy, leader of the anti-Communist Small Holders party, "resigned" after the Communist *coup d'etat* of May, 1947.

In his book, *The State of Europe,* Smith has this to say about the Russian satellites in Eastern Europe:

"Four years of 'People's Democracy'—to sum up my conclusions—have probably yielded Eastern Europe a solid net gain. If the Communist regimes have been indistinguishable from their predecessors in political repression, they have been, at least in the social and economic realms, an outstanding success."

Excepting only Czechoslovakia, he reported that "in Eastern Europe the standards of the mass of the people have risen steadily and seem destined to rise further, barring war or a severe turn of the repressive screw from Moscow. National wealth is increasing with industrialization. It is being distributed over the classes with some justice, for the first time breaching the barrier between town and farm and giving a little new luster to the dull life of the countryside.

HOWARD K. SMITH

"Although the upper and middle classes continue in opposition, there are many signs that among the majorities—the 70 to 90 per cent who are peasants and workmen—people are beginning to grant willing support to governments that were unpopular a few years ago."

(This was Smith's report on a region that produced the East Berlin riots of 1953, the Poznan riots in Poland in 1956 and the Hungarian freedom revolt, also in 1956.)

In his book Smith asserts, "So long as the Russians maintain their delusion that democratic institutions are valueless and may be junked, we have no choice but to contain and oppose them with might and main. Though we can agree with them that the condition of future progress is to end the economic restrictions of capitalism, we cannot allow the only basis for the full emancipation of mankind to be destroyed in the process."

Our aim, he concludes, should be "social democracy for Europe." He says there is "no good reason for leaving Russia a seeming monopoly of social change," that "the need of our time is to blend the viable features of both worlds and cancel out their blind spots."

Washington columnist Ralph de Toledano's *Seeds of Treason,* the true story of the Hiss-Chambers case has been reissued by Henry Regnery Company, 14 East Jackson Street, Chicago 4, Illinois (Great Debate Books, 300 pages, indexed, $2). The original hard-cover book by de Toledano and Victor Lasky has been revised and updated for the new printing.

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Here's What Smith Believes

The following are excerpts from a book entitled *The State of Europe,* by Howard K. Smith, which was published in 1949 by Cresset Press, Ltd., 11 Fitzroy Square, London W. 1, England.

From the chapter "*Whose Century*" (pp. 391-403)

" . . . Now, once more, our institutions and ways of thinking have become outmoded, and this is the chief source of our present troubles. . . .

"The basic difficulty seems to be that we are still striving, in a greatly changed Industrial Age, to live by the Commercial Principle created for a simpler day and entirely different circumstances. We are operating a powerful 1949-model locomotive with a pressure-governor created for last century's 'Puffing Billy.' . . . The market is no longer an adequate means for distributing the prodigiously increased production of the world's machinery. The profit motive in its last century purity is no longer an adequate governor for the economic pressures of a new time." (*p. 391*)

* * *

"The clearest evidence that the market can no longer do the job is the obvious fact that it is not doing it now. Production is to a great extent being hoisted over the obstacle of the market to reach consumers by a host of artificial aids: subsidies. . . . If these crutches, wires, plasters and patches were removed to give way to free enterprise in free competition on the free market, world economy would jam and come to a full stop within a week.

"But even with this elaborate, confusing scaffolding of props and supports, the system is unable to cope with the productivity of modern machinery. . . . In our New Industrial Age, the market mechanism and the profit motives have outlived their usefulness. . . .

"The maintenance of the system of private enterprise is not only becoming technically less possible; it is rapidly losing its last moral justifications. In every industrial nation, ownership of industry is becoming overtrustified and overconcentrated in a few mediums. . . .

" . . . to overcome them the 20th Century would seem to have a clear-cut, two-fold mission.

"First, to bring institutions and psychology into line with the requirements of our new productivity. The distribution of goods must be effected by a planned economy. The profit motive must be replaced by the incentives of the Welfare State." (*pp. 392-394*)

* * *

"Whatever the merits and demerits of the Welfare State and its planned economy, the main point is that it is coming by one means or another. The only question is how long it will take and in what form it will come.

"It is the inherent inevitability of this great mutation that has made it impossible for me to take up a clear anti-Soviet attitude. A good deal of the Soviet economic and social analysis is shrewder and more to the point than much of the thinking about it that is going on in the West. For all their distorted vision, the Soviets have seen the clear fact that the survival of Capitalism is impossible in Europe. They have certainly brought to the common man of Eastern Europe a richer life. If they have not given him freedom by Western standards, they have created the only basis on which freedom can one day be won: by breaking the shackles of the hideous poverty. . . . " (*pp. 395-396*)

* * *

" . . . The means is inherent in the analysis: in a time of revolution—when the revolution is virtually bound to be successful, whether in a generation of peace if we are wise or a century of chaos if we are not —it is the act of wisdom to *be* the revolutionary power. Nail the banners of change to our own mast. . . .

" . . . The mission to lead Europe to a new life was made to order for Socialist, Democratic Britain. . .

"If British inaction persists, there is another possibility: let America assume the role. That is not as absurd as it sounds. It is a myth that America is a conservative, if not a reactionary, nation. . . .

" . . . In one sentence, our aim should be Social Democracy for Europe." (*pp. 401-402*)

Nixon Now Pays the Price

From the San Diego *Union*

The bars of decency are down for the enemies of Richard M. Nixon.

Alger Hiss, the man who betrayed his country, was dredged up out of virtual obscurity and put on a nationwide television program to besmirch the name of a man who two years ago barely missed being elected President of the United States, and who has just lost a campaign for governor of California.

To the leftists, the radicals and the mean, Dick Nixon seems to be politically dead, and, therefore, it is now safe to move into the open for the revenge they feared to take while they considered him a power in national affairs.

Hiss appeared on a program of the American Broadcasting Company, conducted by commentator Howard K. Smith, entitled, "The Political Obituary of Richard Nixon."

A liberal by political persuasion, and a glib talker, Mr. Smith has shown consistent lack of judgment, and in his book, *The Last Train from Berlin,* he wrote that "Russia looked better the longer I stayed and the more I saw." He has used TV to attack Congress and the legislative processes.

Evidently the defeat of Mr. Nixon made Mr. Smith very happy, and he and the network went so far as to cancel a patriotic program in honor of Veterans Day, "The American Fighting Man," and instead presented a review of Mr. Nixon's political life.

Thus, Hiss, who served time in a Federal prison for lying about passing American secrets to Soviet spies, was brought forward to drive his own spike in the man who was chiefly responsible for his arrest and conviction.

Mr. Smith has had a devious course on TV and was dropped from other network programs for editorializing and analyses.

Mr. Smith himself is not important. What is important is that such a wide forum can be provided for a man like Hiss to give his verdict on the character and integrity of a man whom half of all American citizens considered qualified to be their President.

Few men have paid a higher price for fighting the Communist menace than Mr. Nixon. The hatreds which his fight generated spilled over into radical and leftist ranks, and by underhand methods and whispering campaigns they have dogged his every step. His last defeat was their greatest moment.

Is deep and active patriotism to become too costly for an American political leader?

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The Alger Hiss Caper

By Columnist GEORGE TODT in the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*

What is this strange power that convicted perjurer Alger Hiss has over certain segments of our society?

When I was a television commentator eight years ago, I hit this ultra-liberal idol with everything but the kitchen sink on my last telecast—including the "House that Hiss Built"—and was immediately hauled off the air for my ideologically correct effort.

TODT

Today we find super-liberal Howard K. Smith using this poor excuse of an American for a television vendetta against former Vice President Richard Nixon. And he will likely receive the Medal of Honor from every left-wing organization in the Nation by Christmas time.

There is no point in going into why Smith did it. He has always been identified with the ADA hatchet-man type in mass communications. This vicious and destructive effort could have been expected by anyone who is familiar with the commentator's previous background in the industry. Undoubtedly it accounts for Nixon's intelligent refusal to appear with him.

Why should a man supply the rope for his own lynching?

Smith is so far out in left field that I only listened to him twice—the first and last time! Too biased and prejudiced on the ultra-liberal "extremist" side to suit me. A waste of time!

Fortunately, in the United States, I have the right to turn this man off because I disagree with him. By the same token, nobody has to read me if he does not wish to do so. This is American freedom of choice.

As an aftermath of this disgraceful episode, the American Broadcasting Company is getting an avalanche of unfavorable calls and messages. Why ABC? It did not sponsor Smith or his show (sponsor, Nationwide Insurance Company). It was not carried as a public service program. The network simply exposed the controversial show to the public.

In doing so, ABC performed—commendably and revealingly—a very real service to all of us.

There is a terrible imbalance in the mass communications media as regards "liberal" versus conservative opinion-formers and commentators.

The ratio is perhaps more than 10 to 1—which is wrong.

For the American people are basically conservative, possibly 80 per cent—although half are fearful to admit it.

What is needed today is an evening up of the imbalance in mass communications between two comparative ideological—not political parties'—viewpoints.

Please write to *Human Events*, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C., and ask for "Businessmen: Don't Subsidize Your Enemies" by Don Rogers. Enclose 20 cents. Really worthwhile. Tells a remarkable story on this subject:

Why do businessmen sponsors supply the rope for their lynching, too?

Weekly Traitor's Hour

Seldom in its 15 years has network television so shocked and angered the American people as it did Sunday night in permitting Alger Hiss to attack Richard M. Nixon.

On his record, not much is to be expected from Hiss' host, commentator Howard K. Smith, in the way of restraint. But officials of the American Broadcasting Company should have known better and should have prevented this outrage. No Omaha station carried the show.

Now that Hiss has gotten away with it, perhaps we face a new trend in television. Consider the possibilities of a weekly "Traitors' Hour," in which Hiss, Judy Coplon and the rest could pay their respects to the FBI and the workings of American justice. And how about getting Colonel Abel back for a guest appearance to describe the hardships of the Communist spy business? In a way, it's a shame two surefire characters aren't available for television panel purposes. We mean the Rosenbergs.

—Omaha *World-Herald*

Some Newspaper Readers' Reactions

From letters to the Washington *Evening Star*

Now that we've been treated to a televised appraisal of Richard M. Nixon by Alger Hiss, I wonder if we should look forward to seeing bank-robber Willie Sutton on television passing judgment on the law enforcement officials responsible for his apprehension and incarceration?

—Charles W. Bailey

Now that Alger Hiss has found a sponsor, may I suggest a series of TV shows for consideration: "The Real Story Behind Nathan Hale"; "Paul Revere—How he Rode Away From the British"; "Was There Really a John Paul Jones?" and, finally, a 90-minute spectacular, "Benedict Arnold—America's Most Misunderstood Man."

—Roger B. Doulens

* * *

From a letter to the Los Angeles *Times*

Sunday evening we all had a graphic demonstration of how weak, morally, the American people have become. Whether one supports or rejects the candidacy of Richard Nixon for anything, no one has yet dared impugn his loyalty to his country, or sullied his strong Americanism. Whether he is qualified to hold political office is a matter for each one's individual conscience to decide. But for the American Broadcasting Company to invite a person convicted by our courts of perjury on his own relationship to the Communist conspiracy to recite publicly the political obituary of a man who has been a US representative, a US senator and the Vice President of the United States is an example of how low we have sunk.

—Munroe Howard

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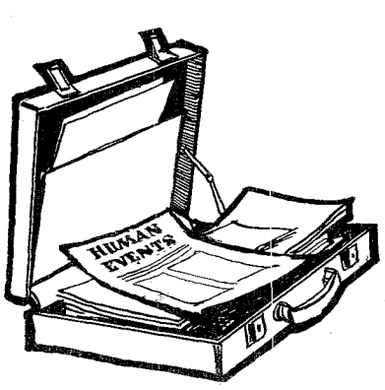

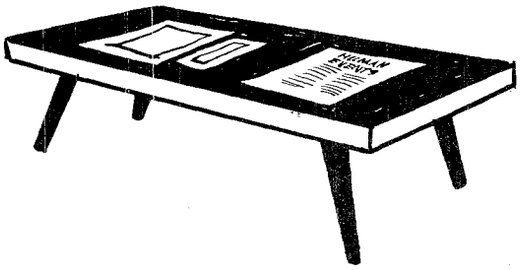

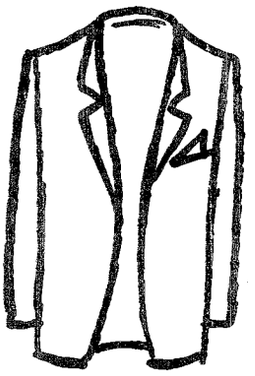

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Section Five
December 15, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Goldwater vs. Adlai Stevenson

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) breezed into the Capital a few weeks ago to deliver a Sunday punch at our Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Adlai Stevenson. The Arizona Senator called upon the President to unload Stevenson from the New Frontier wagon train, along with White House advisers Chester Bowles and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. "Mr. Conservative" insisted these men were doing the country no good since they were "soft on Cuba" and "soft on communism."

The liberal press quickly lamented Goldwater's attack on the UN Ambassador—particularly at a time of "delicate" negotiations with the Soviets over Cuba. Even a few conservatives were afraid to support Goldwater, feeling Stevenson had done pretty well in his debate at the UN with Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin. It is conceded by most that the UN Ambassador did a good job in proving Soviet aggression against the Caribbean isle.

The Arizona Senator, however, may have been thinking more in terms of our long-range goal toward Cuba rather than about Stevenson's immediate performance. If the eventual overthrow of Castro and a general toughness toward communism is to be our policy, the criticism of Stevenson was well justified.

Reliable sources in Washington have told this reporter that Stevenson was one of those who helped persuade the President to make a "no-invasion" pledge if Khrushchev would remove Soviet missiles from Cuba under some form of international inspection. Kennedy promised this in his October 28 note to Khrushchev, also indicating he would prevent any non-Communist Latin American nation from attempting an invasion.

Dan Kurzman, who covers the United Nations for the pro-Stevenson Washington *Post,* reported November 10 that UN diplomats "have gone so far as to say that UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson privately has indicated to them the United States might consider approving re-entry of Cuba into the Organization of American States" provided there is some on-site inspection in Cuba to verify the alleged withdrawal of Soviet missiles.

Nor do Stevenson's reported peculiar actions during the Cuban crisis end there. At the height of the crisis —on October 30—Stevenson sent a letter to Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc. (PEPI), congratulating the organization for awarding a peace prize to James P. Warburg. Warburg, along with Dr. Linus Pauling, accepted a PEPI peace laurel in New York City on November 1.

Just what sort of organization is PEPI, and just who is Warburg? The president of PEPI is Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, who has lent his name to over a dozen Communist-front groups. The executive director, Dr. Jerome Davis, also has belonged to numerous officially cited Communist party fronts. Members of the National Sane Nuclear Policy Committee and habitual campaigners against congressional investigating committees also dot the ranks of PEPI.

Warburg, himself, is a vigorous voice representing those forces in the United States intent upon accommodating the Soviet Union. He is a contributor to the much discredited The Liberal Papers, a veritable tome of appeasement. In this volume, Warburg advocates "military neutralization" of Germany, increased trade with the Soviet Union, steps to pave the way for eventual US recognition of Red China, and the demilitarization of the Nationalist-held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

While the record of PEPI and the opinions of Warburg have hardly been hidden from public view—Warburg has often taken out ads in the New York *Times* advocating some "peace" move or other—Adlai Stevenson didn't hesitate to praise Warburg lavishly. In his October 30 letter to the executive director of PEPI (which was to be read at the PEPI meeting the following day), our UN Ambassador wrote:

"It is my good fortune for many years to claim Jim Warburg as a friend. This evening, I am happy to join with you to pay tribute to James P. Warburg, public citizen extraordinary. His fresh approach to troubling problems, no less than his ability to articulate his ideas, puts us all in his debt. Jim Warburg is in the great tradition of the 18th Century pamphleteers who did so much to form American public opinion and his voice is one we do well to value. I will be grateful if you would convey to him my esteem and my affection, as well as my regret that I cannot be with you to express them personally on this occasion. With very good wishes.

"Cordially,

"Adlai Stevenson."

You may have a point, Senator.

Johnson's Expensive Promises

From the Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman*

Vice President Lyndon Johnson's late summer overseas junket invites published speculation concerning its possible cost to taxpayers.

Curiosity usually is directed toward transportation expenses as well as the feeding and hire of the various governmental flunkeys who normally accompany public officeholders of Johnson's caliber.

But all this may prove to be the least of it in the long run. What the vice president said on his tour could prove far more costly than what he spent at the time.

He told the Turks, the Iranians and everybody else in earshot that good old Uncle Sugar didn't intend to let them down. He told the Turks that "your friends in the United States stand with you in an effort to make life better and brighter for the Turkish people . . . "

Did the vice president actually hear any American taxpayer say that? Or is it something he thought up all by himself?

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PLAY

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* President Kennedy's description of businessmen.

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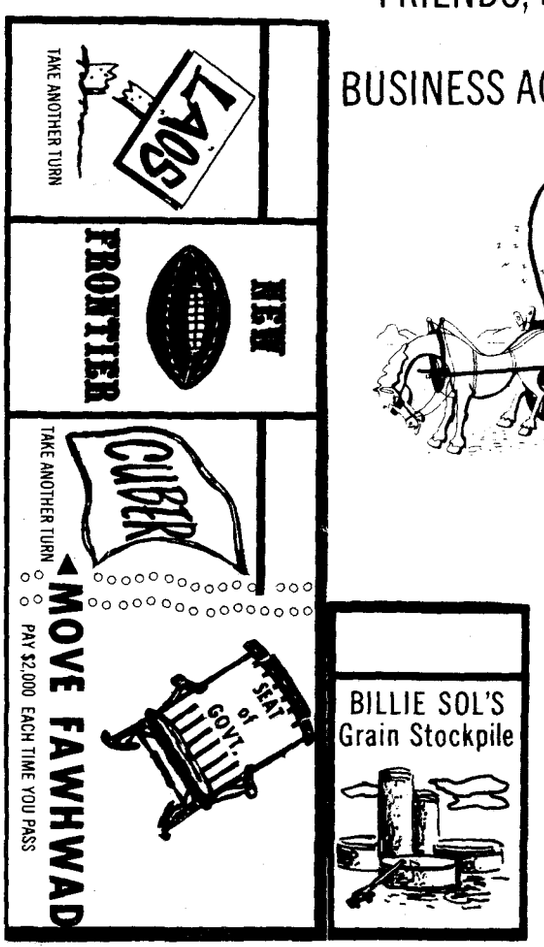

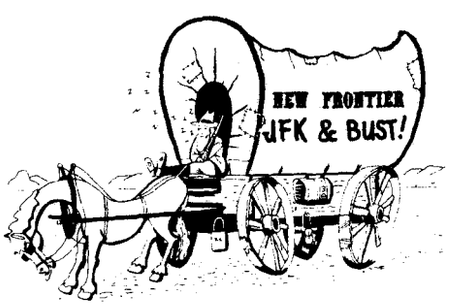

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